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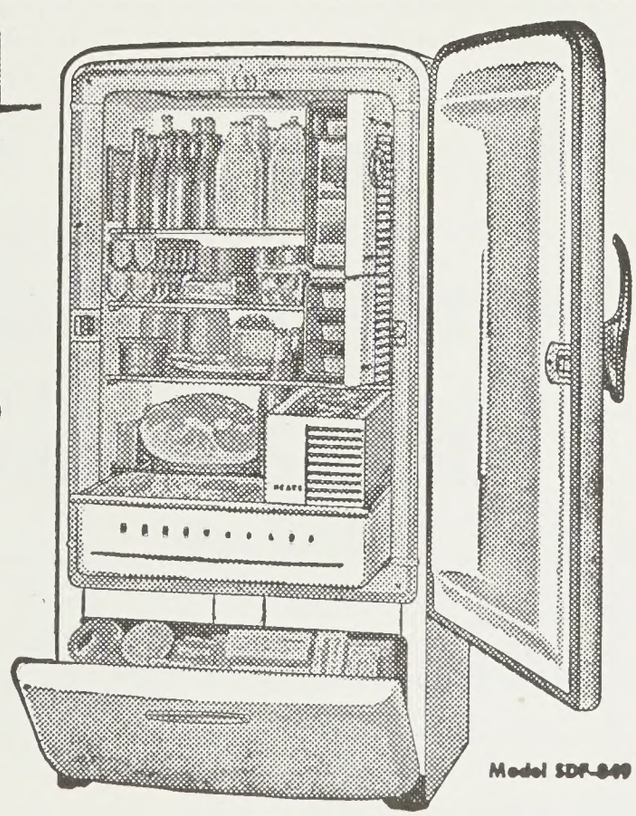

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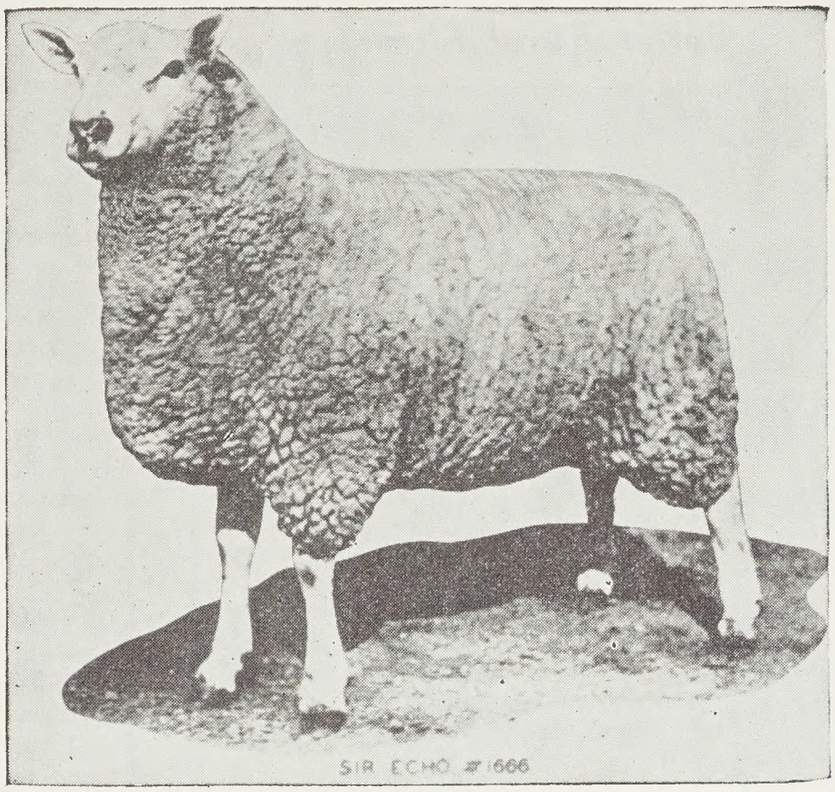

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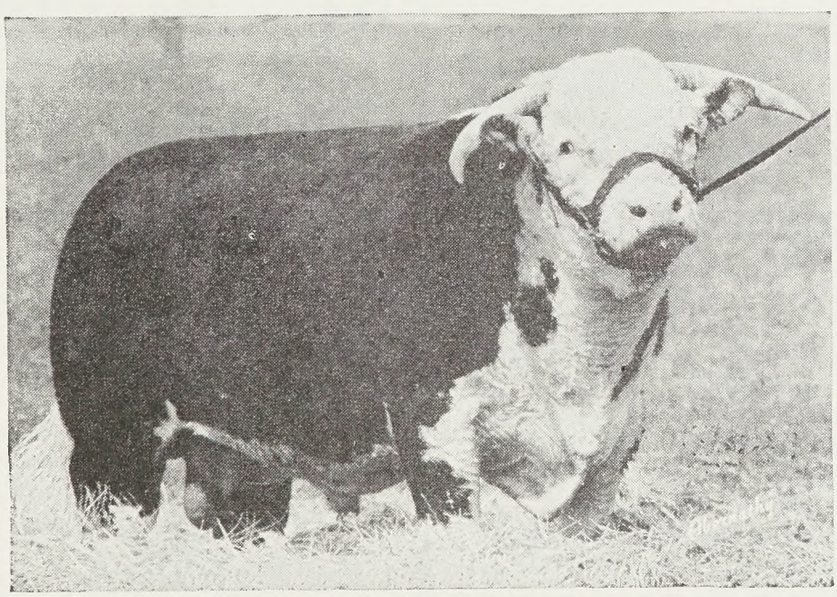

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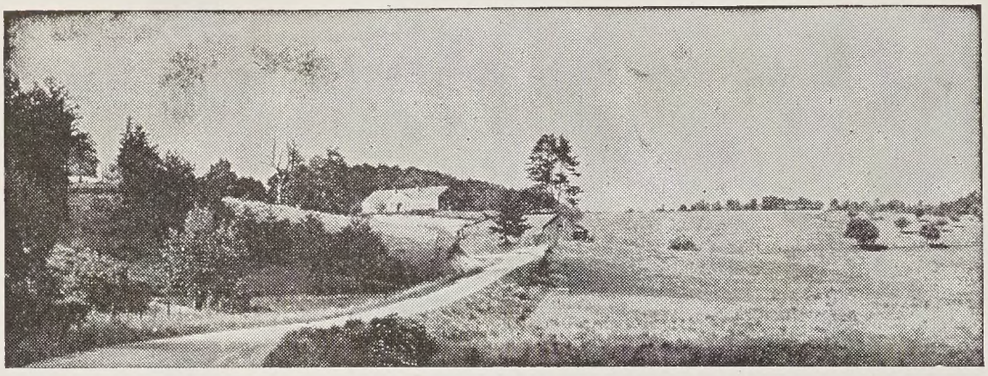

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OUR FRONT COVER

Armecia Miller, daughter of R. E. Miller, uses electric power from the Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation. Their comfortable farm home in Gates County shows the results of wise utilization of their co-op membership.

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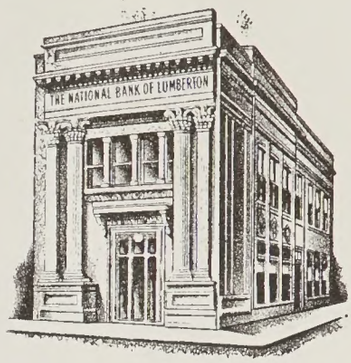

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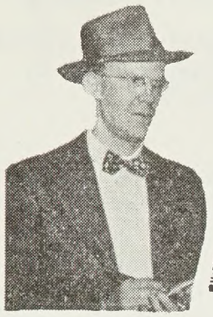


WASHINGTON REPORT

BY WILLIAM S. ROBERTS
Editor, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
Official Publication of the
National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

News from Washington this month affecting the rural electrification program is good, in spite of a lot of fireworks.

The First Deficiency Appropriations bill of the year provided a test of how well the private utility industry will fare in their usual efforts to cripple public power. The utilities suffered a decided setback in the House of Representatives.

A bill to authorize REA to make loans for extending telephone facilities in rural areas was approved by the House Agriculture Committee in surprisingly short order, although the committee tacked some restrictions on the original legislation which was introduced by Senator W. R. (Bob) Poage, of Texas.

The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government quashed the "task force" recommendations that REA be swallowed up in a maze of USDA credit agencies. In general, the Congress has demonstrated a tendency to defend the overall farm program against the attacks which have been launched at it.

* * *

Rep. Bob Poage's telephone bill was revised and reported out, with what is said to be unanimous approval of the Agriculture Committee, in the House within ten days after hearings were completed last month.

Some observers had relegated the rural telephone bill to the status of "scare" legislation designed to prod telephone companies into increased activity in extending their rural phone lines. But the horse took on a different color as representatives of farm organizations, including the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, pointed out that only 42% of America's farms have telephone service and that the farmer has a more vital need for a telephone than city dwellers do.

Telephone company representatives at the hearings presented the same blind opposition to the move to authorize REA to make loans for extending and rehabilitating telephone facilities that private utility spokesmen threw up in 1935 when the original REA legislation was before Congress. The same arguments that the farmer could not afford service and that the utilities were already doing a satisfactory job, were heard on Capitol Hill.

Most important restriction written into Poage's bill when the full committee reported it, was that the REA Administrator cannot make any loans other than to existing telephone systems during the first six months after, and if, the bill becomes law. This concession to the telephone companies presents an additional delay during which time a frenzy of activity in rural areas will probably be seen. However, the same frenzy of activity is temporarily launched each time REA financing for rural phone systems has been mentioned.

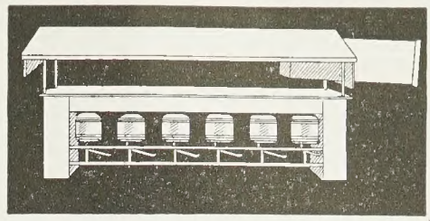
Yet the end result has been only 42% of America's farms having telephone service.

* * *

The Committee on Organization of the Executive Branch of Government, headed by ex-President Hoover, presented its recommendations for the Department of Agriculture late last month and spared REA the demotion to a branch of a consolidated agricultural lending agency.

The "task force" composed of, in the majority, college professors recommended that REA be combined with the Federal lending bank, the production credit corporation, the bank of cooperatives, farm home administration and other agricultural lending agencies, and was critical of REA efforts to reach out into sparsely settled areas of the nation. That task force also ripped out at USDA services to farmers and proposed consolidation of extension services into single state and county farmer councils. While they claimed some big savings would be realized through this consolidation of extension services, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and James Rowe, members of the 12-man commission itself filed a stinging dissent to the majority's conclusion. They pointed out that the task force economy claims were not supported by any facts and figures which had been shown to them.

The most pronounced affect on REA would change the name to Rural Electrification Services. While that may seem a small point, it is important when considering the overall welfare of REA. The emblem and initials of REA have come to be symbolic. As in any business, the REA trademark in itself helps to sell and explain the program.



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Your Florence-Mayo Tobacco Curers, purchased since Sept. 1, 1948, will be

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The Sheep Industry

By E. H. MATTINGLY
Originator of Montadale Sheep
Owner of Valley Sheep Co.
St. Louis, Mo.

WE have often heard the cry, *"Is there a doctor in the house?"* If so, please come forward, for we have a very sick patient among us.

When I say a sick patient, I refer to the sheep industry, for it has not only a high fever, but is very much emaciated, is losing its strength fast, and is very much in need of treatment.

First, let us examine the patient and see just how sick he is. We know statistics show that the sheep population in America is at its lowest point since the Civil War. We also know that America is producing only one-third of the wool that we consume annually, which proves the unhealthy condition of the patient. So, from the first examination, the diagnosis is "VERY SICK."

In order to effect a cure, we must first find the cause and start treatment at once. The cause in this case seems to be easy to find, for it has been brought about principally by the war, as a heavy demand was made on our fast dwindling supply which is just one of the causes. Another is that the high prices paid to the farmer and rancher proved too tempting, especially in view of the fact that so many of the sheep herders had gone to war and no one available to replace them, with the result that many ranchers and farmers reduced their herds to a minimum, or even sold out completely and switched to cattle, which were showing a very nice return.

Many farmers in what we call the "farm flock states" sold their sheep and took up dairying instead. One of the principal reasons for this change was due to the loss in his sheep from dogs and coyotes. The predatory animals have taken a very heavy toll throughout America, and not only has the loss in sheep which they devoured been felt, but it has caused so many farmers and ranchers to sell out. I dare say that unless better control is exercised over these enemies of the sheep, we are sure to witness a very slow recovery in the industry.

The sheep population over the past ten years, and especially the last five, has continually decreased. As proof I would like to submit just a few statistics.

During the ten years preceding 1948, the average number of lambs per year that were saved was twenty-nine million, in round numbers, as compared to the number saved during 1948 which was only twenty million, in round numbers. Further, the USDA report shows that as of January 1, 1949, there was another reduction of 15 per cent in the number of lambs on feed as compared to the same day of 1948. Also it shows that the number on feed January 1, 1949, was the smallest number since 1925. So don't you agree that we need the doctor?

From the above statistics, I think we can all agree that the patient is really sick, but what concerns us most at the moment is how to "prescribe" so that we may effect a cure. Normally we would expect that the increase in production, which is so badly needed, could come from the vast ranges of the Northwest, but I am frank to say that we cannot look for very much increase in production from that territory until another generation of sheepherders has grown up to a serviceable age, for we must admit that is practically the only way the sheepherder can be replaced.

If there is such a thing as the "indispensable man," he is the sheepherder. In almost any industry the man from the president to the janitor can be replaced, but not so with the sheepherder, for any man who has been out in the world is not going to be willing to accept a position about which he knows so little. Then, too, rare is the man who will accept the solitude which is a necessary part of his work, for he has only the wide open spaces, a band of sheep, a banjo and his sheepdogs for his companions. The sheepherding profession—and it is a profession—is one that is truly foreign to the outside world. Little does the man engaged in science, industry, and even in most branches of agriculture, know how long it takes to train a man to capably qualify for such an arduous task. He not only has to battle the elements, but the wild animals as well.

The sheepherder is entrusted with a substantial investment, which in most cases he has no interest; however, he will endure untold hardships to protect his band of sheep. There is an old saying that a man goes crazy after his first six months of herding sheep, but there was one man who tried it and disagrees. He says a man has to be crazy six months *before* he takes the job or he would not take it at all.

There has never been a time when the farm flock farmers have had such a wonderful opportunity, not only to render a service to his state, to his community and to his fellow man, but to reap a high financial reward as at the present time. When we consider that America has to depend on Australia, New Zealand, and other countries to supply us with two-thirds of our annual wool consumption, and also that approximately 65 per cent of our woolen garments contain reprocessed wool and only 35 per cent virgin wool, it looks like a good market. Profitable prices are in sight for the wool we produce for some time to come.

Now, the question arises, will the farmers in the farm flock states, which include Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, and all states east of the Mississippi River, take advantage of this rare opportunity. Frankly, it looks like the immediate salvation of this industry is in their hands; and while it is true the men on the range will do their best, they are almost helpless for the time being.

There are thousands of farmers in this territory who can and should double the size of their flocks, and thousands more who do not have any sheep at all. I am sure if they only realize the urgency of the situation, they will do something about it. Remember, the sheep is the best soil-builder we have; they will keep the farm clean

(Continued on Page 17)

Livestock Breeders Directory

DATES OF 4-H FAT STOCK SHOWS

Kinston	**April**	**6- 7**
Goldsboro	**April**	**18-19**
Smithfield	**April**	**21-22**
Dunn	**April**	**25-26**
Durham	**April**	**27-28**
Rocky Mount	**May**	**4- 5**
Fairmont	**May**	**6**
Winston-Salem	**May**	**11**
Williamston	**May**	**12-13**
Elizabeth City	**May**	**17-18**
Raleigh	**May**	**19-20**
Statesville	**May**	**31**
Lexington	**June**	**8**
Sanford	**June**	**9**
Gastonia	**Oct.**	**10**

OTHERS TO BE ANNOUNCED

Greensboro, Shelby, High Point, Albemarle, Kernersville, Asheville, Elkin, Hickory.

Rural Industries Return

By GEORGE R. ROSS

Marketing Specialist
North Carolina Department
of Agriculture

EARLY settlers came into eastern North Carolina with very little machinery but equipped with tools for wood and masonry work, and it was not long until storehouses and dwellings took shape from rocks and logs.

The incoming of settlers to the hill-country sections of the State not only was slow but in few numbers. Most of the first pioneers came down the Appalachian Mountains from Pennsylvania and New York territory by cart and wagon and with few tools other than axes.

In all sections of the State simple work benches and crude shops appeared. From the Coast where shipping made it possible, imported materials like brick, copper, and brass found their way inland. Iron and tools came down with northern traders and soon mills for grinding grain were built and shops made spinning wheels and furniture largely by hand or with a foot and hand lathe. With native stone, hewn logs, and mud for mortar, homes were built; also places of worship. Shops grew into factories.

Not until the latter half of the 19th Century did industry become urban rather than rural. In this State, the shoe factory, the flour and feed mill, the lumber and wookworking plants, the cotton mill, the tobacco factory, and the furniture plant remained rural industries long the waterfalls and close to the supply of raw materials and labor.

In the latter part of the 1800's, with State aid, we began to build railroads and, although many water-power mills had auxiliary steam plants fired with wood, they could not compete with the giant boilers unloaded along the railway and fired with the "black rock" brought in from the coal fields in the North. In fact, the tread mill, the water power, and the rotary horse power on the farm and in the shops were doomed; and farmer and mechanic alike were reading about steam power, gas engines, and electricity.

Rural industries left the "back country" and moved onto the railroad right-of-way to get to cheap steam power. Some communities were well enough established that they attracted the road builders to come by their towns. Other settlements by might and power kept the railroads from coming within their midst. Carolina became a state of many small towns scattered every few miles along the railway where lumber, cotton, and other farm products were available for processing and shipping. Very little processing was done and the freight rates were kept very low on raw materials like rough lumber and cotton in the bale, thus moving the finishing industries still farther away from us.

With the coming of another generation in the 90's, electric power began to cut in on steam power and today, with the flick of a switch, you can run a lathe, grind grain, cook a steak just as quickly and cheaply in the country as you can in the city.

Rural industries are returning to the rural areas. Some call it decentralization of industries; to others it is a safe thing in event of atomic war; management believes it will promote better labor conditions to break up the congested units; capital calls it integrating their operations.

Freight rate classifications and rate territories are being challenged by this industrial jig-saw puzzle. Transportation is getting a "back haul" and no one knows where this may stop.

The trunk line railroads, now in the middle of breaking up their branch line feeders, are finding their cargo moving by highway and waterway.

The coming back of shop and factory to the source of supply of raw materials will in time revitalize all our transportation equipment and increase our income simply because the greatest profit is ever-progressively towards the consumer.

Cheap and convenient electric power is a major factor in bringing industry back to the rural areas of North Carolina. Water power still has its place in industry but now more often as water and not as a waterfall; steam still has its place but more often as heat or for generating electricity; gas motors are all-powerful, but now are used more on movable units like tractors and trucks; electric power is more desired because it is in the field of energy like a new mode of transportation or as pleasing and attractive as a new styled suit.

The following, taken from a recent state rural industries report, shows the many types of industries established in the State during the past two years: Plants for the manufacturing of insecticides, bags, veneer, toothpaste, brick, mops, wooden cabinets, tools, pickles, men's socks, wooden coat hangers, towels and diapers, corsets, elastic thread; mills for feed, lumber, roofing felt; plants for furniture, poultry dressing, box lumber, dehydration, limestone processing, manganese salts production, egg breaking, cold storage or lockers, fruit freezing, fence posts treating, hosiery, metal fabrication, meat packing, weaving and finishing, grain drying; grain elevators and storage facilities; canneries; and general woodworking shops.

REA Approves Loans for Further Expansion of North Carolina Co-ops

PIEDMONT ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, Hillsboro, North Carolina . . . $167,000 for the purpose of constructing 112 more miles of transmission lines to serve an additional 500 members and to complete two-way radio facilities.

DAVIDSON ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, Lexington, North Carolina . . . $100,000 to construct 65 miles of additional lines to serve 400 more consumers and for general system improvements.

FRENCH BROAD ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, Marshall, North Carolina . . . $335,000 to complete construction of 143 miles of line to serve more than 800 new consumers and for general system improvements . . .

HARKERS ISLAND ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION, Harkers Island, North Carolina . . . $10,000 for 3 miles, 50 members and system improvements, including 1 mile tie line.

There are two methods of heating a plant bed electrically—through soil-heating cable placed under the bed itself or by the use of ordinary 25-watt inside-frosted lamp bulbs suspended over the plant bed.

REA President Is Typical North Carolina Farm Leader

Joe Howard would be the last to claim that his vision, his work and his determination led to the establishment of an electric system which today serves 5,300 families who live in a rich agricultural region stretching over five of Eastern North Carolina's finest farming counties.

Joe Howard will not claim that were it not for his efforts, along with the efforts of a few others, one of the largest and fastest growing rural electrification cooperatives in North Carolina would not be in existence. It is conceivable, of course, that this cooperative would have eventually been formed to serve these thousands of rural people. But granting that others would have eventually seized the initiative in much the same way as he did, the fact remains that Joe Howard, farmer, Sampson County, North Carolina might well and deservedly be acclaimed the father of the Stedman, N. C., cooperative.

Joe Howard is much too modest when the development of the Stedman REA is discussed. Thus think his friends who have witnessed, and profited by, his long and hard fight for rural electrification in the region which bears the designation of upper southeastern North Carolina. Those who know the story give him chief credit for the establishment of the cooperative.

On the other hand—and it is a credit to Joe Howard that his modesty is so sincere—he is the first to point out that the efforts of such men as E. J. Morgan, Sampson County farm agent, and Arthur James, Sampson county farmer, had much to do with the final and successful outcome of efforts which all these men put forth over a period of several years before the first power went surging through the lines of the Stedman REA.

Today, looking back over the past 15 years of work on behalf of the organization he now heads, Joe Howard says if he had to do it over again he would not hesitate to tackle the job, despite his 68 years of age and his memory of the years of hard work when prospects for the establishment of the Stedman cooperative did not look too bright. Mr. Joe, as a great host of friends call him, is president of the cooperative, and has been since it was established back in 1940.

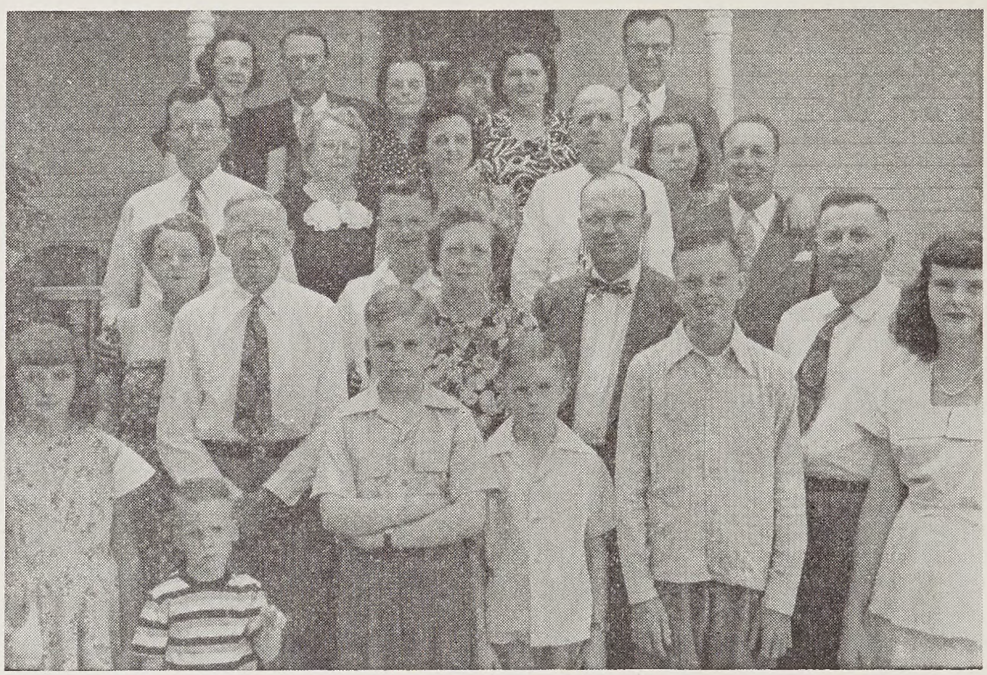
Mr. Joe lives near the edge of Sampson County, just a few miles from South River, which in that area is the boundary between Sampson and the county of Cumberland. His rambling frame house, sitting in the midst of a number of giant, shady oak trees, is the nerve center of a flourishing 125-acre farm. He grows the usual kind of crops found in this area—tobacco, corn, cotton, beans. And, in addition, he finds time to raise a good number of hogs and cattle. Up until the past few years he also raised horses, but lately he has allowed this project to lapse in order to devote more time and energy to his other farming interests.

Mr. Joe's farm is located three miles southwest of Salemburg and a like distance north of Roseboro. He jokingly says that he looks forward to the day when the two towns will meet and then he will be in the exact center of the town—or towns. In reality, though, it is apparent that Mr. Joe has no wish to live in town. He loves his farm, and the chances are he will remain there for the rest of his life.

Just when the bug for electric power for his farm and the farms of his neighbors bit him he does not know. Rather, the realization that farm homes were in great need of electricity seemed to grow on him, he says. Anyway, the realization of this great need, and the awareness that there were a great number of uses to which electric power could be put on the farm, was strong enough to drive him always forward in quest of a means of getting electric power to his farm home and the homes of a great uumber of people living in his area.

Mr. Joe is a native of Sampson County, having been born in Newton Grove, 18 miles west of Clinton. His parents were Evander and Laura Howard. He moved to Salemburg in 1892 and thence to his present home.

In June, 1911 he married Beulah Reeves of Bladen County. This past winter Mrs. Howard died, and since that time his daughter, Mrs. E. M. Walker of Buie's Creek, has been spending a good bit of time with her father. Mr. Joe has one son, Dr. Cooper Howard of Cherryville. His only living brother, Edgar, has a farm next to his. He also has five sisters, all living.



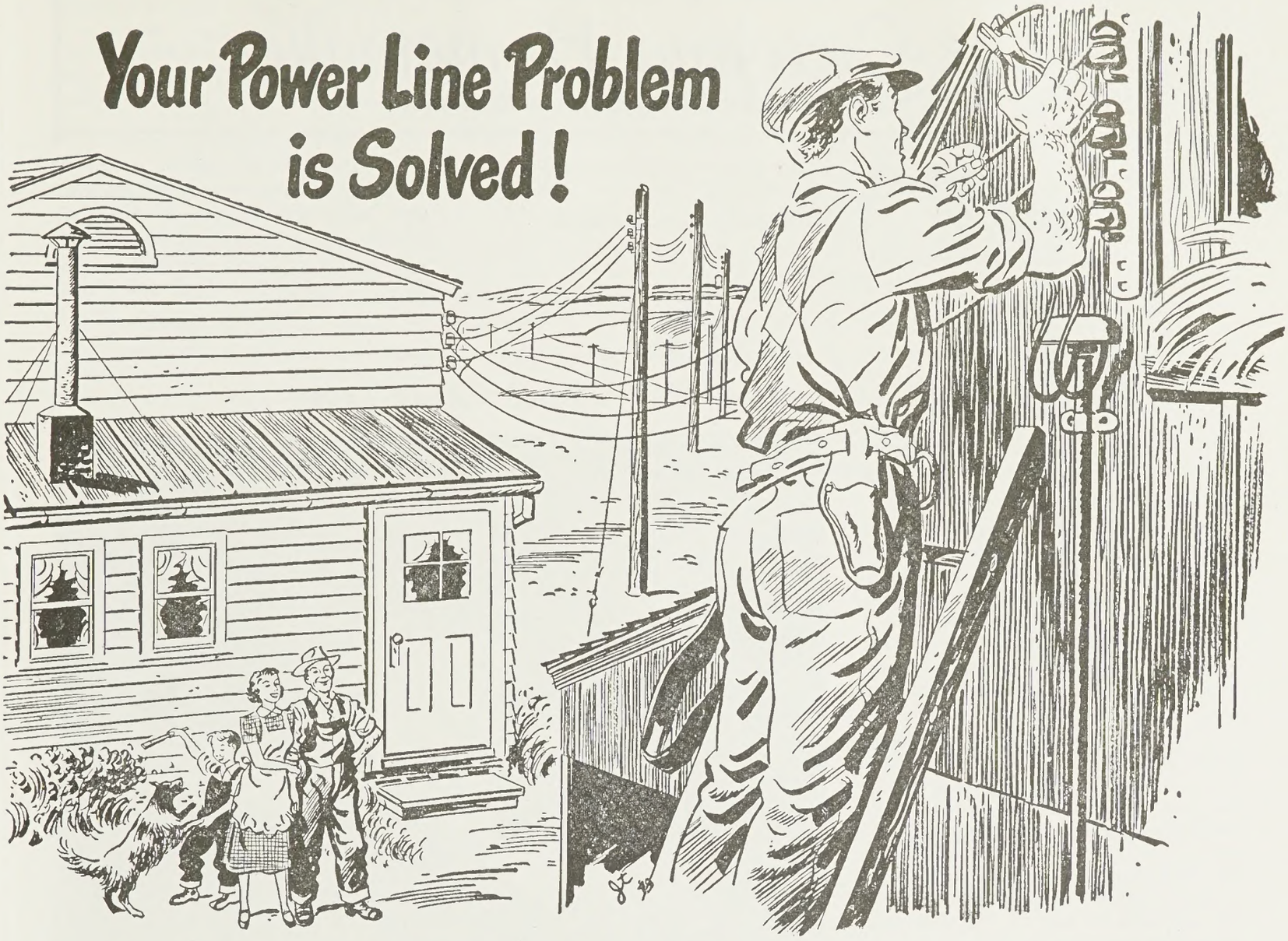
Mr. Joe's family and his wife's family is an important part of his life. Mrs. Howard died the past winter and since that time his daughter has been spending a good part of the time with her father. Mr. Joe is shown in the left foreground in the above picture, which was taken at one of the well-known Howard-Reeves reunions which has become an annual affair.

Mr. Joe is an alert, kindly man, and his neighbors say that if ever a man had as his friends all those he has met and with whom he has worked, then that man is Joe Howard.

Mr. Joe dates his first efforts to secure electric power for his community back to 1933. The country was then in the depths of a depression, and expansion on the part of power companies was not too prevalent. Attempts to influence power companies to expand their systems to serve his neighborhood were without success, he says, and he and his two cohorts in the effort to obtain power facilities, County Agent Morgan and Arthur James, turned to the Rural Electrification program.

(Continued on Page 16)

Your Power Line Problem is Solved!



ALUMINUM CABLE BOTTLENECK BROKEN!

Here's important news for both the unelectrified members of cooperatives as well as those plagued with low voltage problems. The aluminum cable bottleneck has been broken. Your cooperative can speed up its power line extension and "heavying-up" program soon, if it acts NOW!

Through a plan initiated by the Reynolds Metals Company and Wisconsin Electric Cooperative, REA-Financed Systems are assured of ample and continuous cable supply to meet both present and future needs. Limited shipments of aluminum cable will start in 90 days, increasing to maximum quantities called for in the contract within ten months. Schedules call for delivery of 225 million pounds during 1950, 1951, and 1952—enough to end the shortage that has existed since the war.

EVERY COOPERATIVE AND POWER DISTRICT CAN SHARE THE BENEFITS!

Here's how your cooperative or power district can obtain its share of aluminum cable for continuing its new-line construction and "heavying-up" projects. Place your order, immediately, for your next three years' requirements with Wisconsin Electric Cooperative for the aluminum conductor and accessories needed. The prices to REA Systems are guaranteed and are not on the basis of "subject to change without notice". Full details concerning placement of these orders have been furnished your cooperative's manager.

Wisconsin Electric Cooperative is distributing this aluminum cable on a service-at-cost, non-profit basis. All savings realized in the distribution of this product will be returned to the patron cooperatives.

WISCONSIN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

Madison 3, Wisconsin

"Services at Cost to REA Cooperatives"

THIS ADVERTISING SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY THE REYNOLDS METALS COMPANY

SERVING RURAL AMERICA WITH ALUMINUM CONDUCTOR, ROOFING, SIDING, BUILDING MATERIALS, PORTABLE IRRIGATION PIPE, SIPHON TUBES, PAINT PIGMENTS, AND FREEZER FOIL

.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By **MISS YORK KIKER,** ***Home Economist***

MAKING EASTER NOVELTIES

Are you planning an Easter Novelty Sale? Novelties made by a group of Future Homemakers of America might give you suggestions as to what you can do. Of course, these ideas need not be limited to preparing for a sale, but will appeal to the "small fry" or to your own group as party ideas. Hard cooked eggs plus your own originality in decorating can be used in many different seasons.

Novelties from Eggs

First draw or paint a face on each hard boiled egg, using colored pencils and art paints. Small stands for the eggs can be made from pliable cardboard or heavy construction paper. Shape them like a man's shirt collar. Then cover the stands with small paper doilies and decorate with flowers, ribbons or just bows. Make hats from paper doilies to match stands and trim like them, with flowers, ribbons or bows. The hats can be pasted on close, in bonnet style, or flat, like a picture hat. Some eggs can be placed in the top of small paper cups, which have been covered with a cloth skirt with a wire underneath for shape. Put the rabbits on plain stands or flat circled cardboard with tailored bow ties and dots for buttons. Cut hats from cardboard and paste on eggs.

Easter Baskets

Small appear baskets can be made from construction paper and trimmed with scraps of crepe paper. Cut green florist's paper into strips to use as grass. Put two eggs in each basket.

Mix 5 pounds of sugar, 1 pound corn syrup and 1½ pints water. Cook to 310 degrees F. without stirring. Pour half the mixture into separate pan and add any colored desired. For red or green, use peppermint or winter-green flavoring. Make a circle on a greased marble slab, using a pie tin to gauge size. Pour the plain syrup until the drawn circle is filled. Immediately form an edging one inch with the colored syrup. Lift complete circle with spatula and place on cool greased glass which has been inverted. While mixture is still hot, mold to fit glass, ruffling colored edges. When cool, remove from glass. Take a small amount of colored syrup and work into a shape of handle; stick to inside of ruffled edge. When cool, dip bottom of basket in thin melted paraffin to prevent it from becoming sticky. This makes about ten candy baskets. Grass can be made from long green tinted cocoanut or separated shredded wheat.

Candy Easter Eggs for Baskets

Place 5 pounds sugar and 1½ pints water in a kettle; cover; let come to a boil. Add 1 pound corn syrup and cook to 238 or 240 degrees F., without the cover. Pour the mixture on a slab or large tray which has been lightly sprinkled with water and let remain until cool. Cream with a wooden paddle, working the candy to and fro until it has creamery consistency. Cover with a damp cloth and let it stand an hour. It will

April Candy Treat

DIVINITY FUDGE

April is a party month for grownups and kiddies alike, and this delightful recipe for divinity fudge is designed to delight any gay gathering. Your hungry guests will devour platter after platter of this candy treat that's quickly and easily made. Try it soon—and serve it with fresh, assorted nuts.

Preparation: Assemble ingredients and utensils needed. Separate eggs. Chop nut meats coarsely.

Ingredients: 2 cups sugar, ½ cup light corn syrup, ½ cup water, 2 egg whites, ⅛ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 cup nut meats, coarsely chopped.

Method: Combine sugar, corn syrup and water in sauce pan. Cook, stirring until sugar dissolves. Then cook over low heat without stirring to hard ball stage (265 degrees.) Test by dropping a few drops in a cup of cold water. Meanwhile, put egg whites and salt into large bowl of Mixmaster. Beat on No. 8 speed until stiff but still moist—about 2 minutes. Slowly pour hot syrup over egg whites while continuing to beat on No. 8 speed until mixture begins to thicken. Scrape bowl while beating. Add vanilla and nut meats. Beat until mixture will hold its shape. Drop from teaspoon on to waxed paper or spread in a buttered pan. Cool and cut in squares.

Makes: About 2-½ dozen pieces.

Note: Candy may be varied by the addition of any of the following: Chopped candied cherries, orange peel, figs or coconut.

then be ready for use, but can be left standing for some time. Take small portions of the candy and work into them different shades of coloring matter. Shape into eggs. Five or six eggs are usually sufficient for a candy Easter basket.

GOOD NUTRITION FROM THE GARDEN

To get the most in nutritive value from your garden space, consider those vegetables which furnish important nutrients most generously and also yield largest quantities for the garden space they occupy.

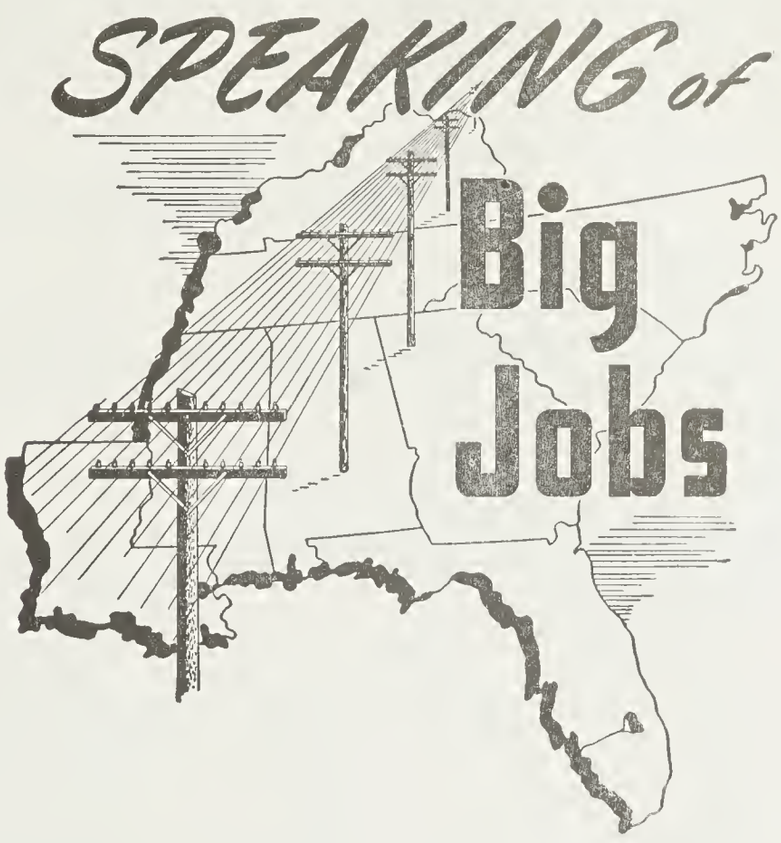
A well-planned garden can provide the family with most if not all the vitamins A and C needed in daily diets from early summer until fall frost, plus such important minerals as iron. Garden vegetables also furnish the bulk or roughage helpful to normal digestion.

Tomatoes, most popular of all home garden vegetables, offer vitamin C generously, especially if they ripen in the sun. Other good vegetables for this vitamin, needed every day for best health, are: cabbage, cauliflower, green peppers and the green leafy vegetables of all kinds—especially if used fresh from the garden and served raw in salads, or quickly cooked in a small quantity of water. Even radishes, one of the earliest and easiest vegetables to grow, can contribute their bit of C early in the season. After they are harvested other vegetables which need later planting may occupy their space.

For vitamin A all the green and yellow vegetables are helpful. By careful planning, at least one kind of green leafy vegetable can be ready in the garden from spring until late fall. A wide variety of greens is possible—from the early leaf lettuce, beet and turnip greens on to broccoli, kale, mustard greens, chard and collards. Late in the summer, plant turnips, beets and lettuce again for fall greens.

Green peas, snap beans and lima beans also contribute vitamins A and C and some energy value into the bargain. Green beans rank second to tomatoes in popularity for home gardens. Pole beans yield well over a long season, and thus often give longer returns for garden space and gardener's time than bush beans. Green beans generally offer more in vitamin A than wax beans. Green peas, delicious as they are when fresh and young, take up considerable garden space for food value returned—a point to be considered in small gardens.

In the yellow vegetable group there are carrots, squash and yellow sweet corn for the gardener's consideration. Carrots give greater returns in both yield and nutritive value for the space they use than squash and sweet corn, but gardens with plenty of room for planting may well have all three.



Building telephone links from farm homes scattered over the South to markets and friends in town, is a "whopping" big job. But we're accustomed to big jobs, and progress on this one is steady.

When it comes to building these thousands of miles of good sturdy telephone lines, as well as the never-ending big job of assuring good dependable telephone service day in and day out, Bell telephone experience, good equipment and "know-how" are the things that count.

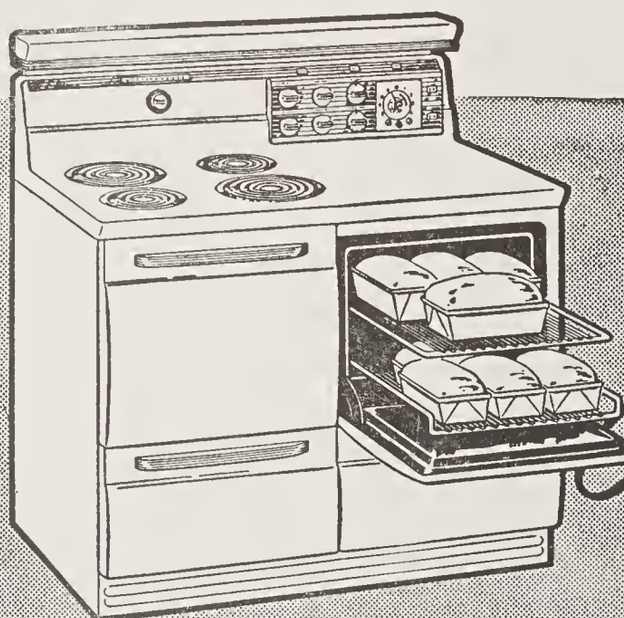
Providing good service in fair weather or foul, come sleet or snow, is a tradition with us. That goes for rural service, too.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

NOW! BAKE IN ANY RACK POSITION

Perfect Results Every Time!

Westinghouse *Electric* Ranges



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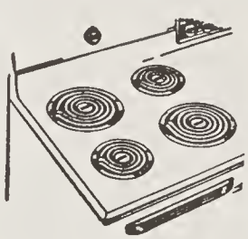
AMAZING, NEW

Miracle Oven

COME IN TODAY...
See the Range of the Year!

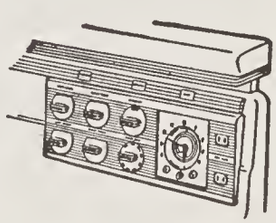
Westinghouse
'49 Commander $329.95
(Model B74-49)
Other Models 189.95 to 379.95



NEW SURFACE COOKING CAPACITY!
Four, speedy Corox Units! New, bonus working space between units lets you use four 10-inch utensils without crowding!

See It! See It! See It!

A Miracle Oven that bakes perfect biscuits in any rack position—such even heat, there's no need to shift hot racks when cooking! New *capacity*, new *controls*, new *cooking confidence* with this *Best Cooking* Westinghouse!



NEW, *Simplified* COOKING CONTROLS!
. . . *Out of the Steam Zone!* No more reaching over hot utensils . . . Tel-A-Glance Switches for every type of surface cooking. Single Dial Oven Control.

***You can be SURE...if it's* Westinghouse**

Edwards Furniture Company

"The Place To Furnish Your Home"

Phone 3J — Sparta, N. C.

Start Right With a Good Farm Wiring System

By THOMAS P. BRANCH
REA Power Utilization Specialist

Many of the people who will be hooked up to the highline this year have been waiting for electricity a long time. Now that electric service is within their reach, however, they have a golden opportunity to profit from the wiring experience of their neighbors and wire properly in the beginning.

Good wiring means more than just wiring to meet present needs adequately, safely and conveniently. That's important, of course. But looking ahead and allowing for any future needs that may develop is important too. Your neighbors who have had electricity for 5 or 10 years will tell you that they are using electricity to do heavy-duty jobs they never expected to use it for—to operate welders, pumps, water heaters, kitchen ranges, and to do dozens of other chores.

All this takes power—and too often poorly planned and inadequate wiring systems aren't capable of carrying such a heavy load efficiently and safely. On many of the three and a half million electrified farms today, the use of electricity is hampered because main wires from transformer to meter pole or from meter pole to farm buildings are too small to carry as much electricity as is used on the farm. In other cases, farm houses and buildings have been wired without provision for enough sets of wires or circuits, or enough outlets for connecting electrical equipment.

In such cases, the owners of the inadequately wired property are faced with the necessity of making expensive additions to their wiring system, of rewiring, or of taking a chance on an overtaxed wiring system which is both inefficient and dangerous.

The way to avoid such unhappy alternatives and to start out with an adequate wiring system is to plan carefully, get advice from your neighbors and from the manager or electrification advisor employed by your electric co-op as well as from the electrician who will do the job. Finding a good electrician is especially important. The best electrician or electrical contractor you can get and the best materials are the most economical and the safest in the long run.

Although the entire farmstead need not be wired all at once, a complete wiring job at the outset is usually most economically in the end. Regardless of whether a partial or a complete wiring system is installed, however, feeder lines and circuits should be installed in such a way that they may be added to later on without expensive changes.

If you think you might buy an electric range, water heater, welder or heavy-duty farm equipment, be sure to ask the co-op for a three-wire connection from the transformer. If more than two buildings are to be wired, the meter should be placed on a meter pole located about the same distance from each of the buildings to be wired. Separate sets of wires or feeder circuits may then be run from the meter pole to each of the buildings. An automatic circuit breaker should also be installed on the meter pole so that if the wires become overloaded the device will automatically turn off the power and protect the transformer from damage.

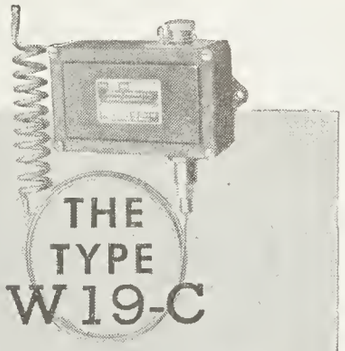
A well planned wiring system will give you years of comfort and allow the entire family to enjoy the full benefits of electric power.

Wiring installed in each building should follow approximately the same plan. Incoming wires go to a local center from which branch circuits should tend to the various parts of the building. The load center must include some form of fuse or circuit breaker protection. Plent of outlets for connecting equipment, plenty of circuits and room for adding two or three extra circuits when needed should be provided for in the initial wiring.

Remember that wiring is a permanent improvement to your farm which will be in continual use for many years. So don't skimp on your wiring. You will save money by doing a good job at the outset. A good wiring system will give dependable service year after year with surprisingly little upkeep.

NOW...

A TRULY PRECISE AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL FOR POWER OPERATED TOBACCO CURERS



THE TYPE W19-C

TEMPERATURE CONTROL HAS THESE EXCLUSIVE FEATURES:

1. **Accurate to the Degree Over Entire Temperature Range . . .** The Type W controls with an accuracy of 1°F. at any setting you make within its limits of 85° to 185°F. eliminating the danger of the green becoming set in the leaf during the early stages of the cure.
2. **Unaffected by Weather, Insects or Dust . . .** All working parts are sealed in a watertight, dust-tight case that excludes moisture, insects and dirt.
3. **Approved by Underwriters' Laboratories . . .** The Type W has been thoroughly tested and bears the approval of the Underwriters' Laboratories as a safe control that will operate as specified.
4. **Easily and Precisely Adjustable . . .** A simple knob pointer with an easy-to-read, accurately marked dial allows precise control setting in steps of 5°.
5. **Can be Mounted on Any Flat Surface in Any Position . . .** It is equipped with a 9-foot tube from control assembly to sensitive coil type bulb.

The new Type W Thermostat is available for use on existing power operated coal or oil burning curers as well as for inclusion as original equipment on new burners. It operates on either 110-125 V AC or 220-250 V AC. A proven control, the Type W is widely used by industry to control laboratory ovens, incubators and hot plate presses.

For bulletin and price data, write Company's North Carolina representative James L. Highsmith, P. O. Box 1367, Durham, N. C.

UNITED Electric Controls Company
School Street at Dexter, Watertown, Mass.

The Growing Pains of Electric Use

It's foolish to wait to go to the dentist until your tooth begins to ache, practically everybody agrees including the procrastinators. Higher dental bills, unnecessary pain and anguish and even store teeth may be the result of skipping regular dental examinations. This principle holds true in the medical field: regular medical examinations are good health insurance and good business.

The same goes for electric wiring systems, too. It's good service insurance and good business to have a doctor in the form of an electrical inspector give your wiring system the once-over periodically to be sure that it is in good condition. Technically this is known as "reinspection." When called upon for re-inspection, the inspector selected for your community will examine your wiring and equipment and advise you on anything which needs attention. Perhaps you have a motor which is slow starting or runs hot. This may be due to low voltage from too long a circuit, too small a wire, or accumulation of grease or dust on the motor. In short, it is the inspector's job to determine the condition of your wiring system, diagnose any trouble, and advise you on the proper means of correcting it. One source of trouble may be new circuits added for new motors or equipment purchased since the time of the original inspection.

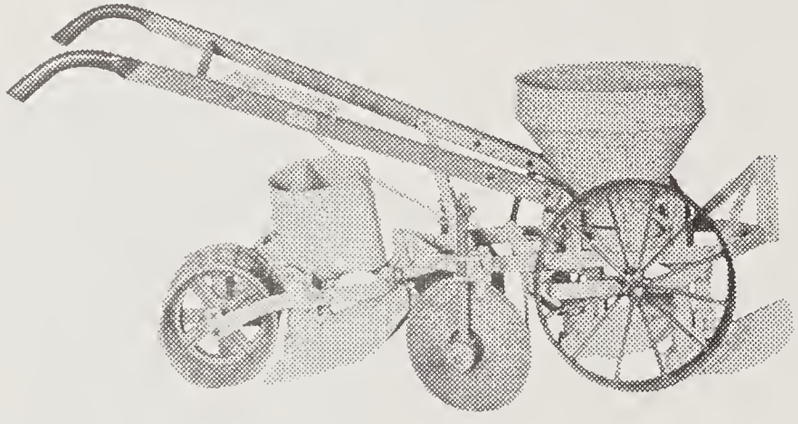
Consulation with the co-op electrical advisor will be particularly timely if you are planning to purchase new equipment that require new wiring. His advice as to what new circuits and sizes of wire are needed is likely to save you money in the long run.

Faulty conditions which are allowed to continue undetected in your wiring system and new additions which are made incorrectly and without detailed planning are likely to prove expensive. For example, your equipment may be using more current as a result of faulty wiring than it should under normal conditions. If that is the case, you will be buying more current than you need. Correcting the faults uncovered by a re-inspection will often save many times the small cost of the inspection service.

In some few cases such re-inspection service is available to REA co-op members without actual out-of-pocket expense.

If your cooperative has not told you of a re-inspection program available to you, you should ask your manager and board of directors about such a program. They can tell you whether they have a formal program of re-inspection or, if not, how you can arrange for re-inspection individually. After all it is your house, your barn, your wiring system. So if it's too long since your wiring system has been checked or if it's not working up to par, be sure to get a qualified technician on the job to check over, and then make any necessary changes in the wiring.

New Combination Seed Planter and Fertilizer Distributor



The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment station has developed a machine to help get crops planted and fertilized properly and on time. This machine, the ONCE OVER, is a combination fertilizer distributor and seed planter—scientifically designed to reduce man-hour and animal-hour labor on the small farm.

The ONCE OVER consists of a distributor and planter connected by an almost vertical pin. This permits the planter to trail in going around curves and allows for easy turning at the end of the rows. When the planter is detached by simply pulling a hinge pin, the distributor may be used as a separate machine for placing the fertilizer and bedding for transplanted crops, such as tobacco and sweet potatoes. Two handles and a clevis added to the planter make it a separate unit.

Write to General Foundry and Machine Company, Sanford, N. C., for more information.

REA President

(Continued from Page 10)

The three attended a meeting of the Four County REA in Burgaw, he recalls, and it was there they saw the future which the Rural Electrification program held for farm areas which did not have power and only a small chance of obtaining it otherwise.

Other sessions with his neighbors followed, and on the heels of the Burgaw meeting a meeting was held in Fayetteville, at which a REA representative was present. Mr. Joe, along with others, was present, hoping for a solution to their problem.

The result of the Fayetteville session was that arrangements for obtaining a charter were made, the preliminary details worked out and application for a loan carried out. And the matter of erecting poles and stringing wire was begun, following incorporation on June 15, 1940.

In April, 1941, the power was turned on, and it was fitting, say his friends, that the first house on this line to have lights turned on belonged to Joe Howard.

Today, a total of 1,310 miles of lines are being served by the cooperative which Joe Howard had so much to do with. The original number who were served by the unit has risen from 831 to the present number of 5,300 and the unit is being expanded at all times. Mr. Joe, his board of directors and other officers, together with the Stedman REA manager, R. R. Edwards, are insistent that the organization is and shall be a unit of service to the people. Residents of Sampson, Cumberland, Bladen, Harnett and Johnson counties are served by the coop.

The future of the Stedman unit is bright. The program of expansion which had been planned was disrupted by the war and only now is the expansion program going ahead with the speed which was anticipated before the United States entered the war. But the organization which Mr. Joe and his associates built on such a firm foundation is now coming into its own. Those who know the background appreciate the fact that they have had as their president, leader and helper, down through the years, a man with the determination and the spirit of Mr. Joe Howard, Salemburg, Sampson County, North Carolina.

Electric hay and grain driers cut feed costs sharply for the dairy farmer.

* * *

Electric refrigerators are made with the doors opening either to the right or the left, to facilitate kitchen arrangement.

* * *

There are three basic designs for arranging the work centers of your kitchen—the U-shaped, L-shaped and straight-wall.

The Sheep Industry

(Continued from Page 8)

and will eat such forage as other livestock pass up. We have all heard many times the old saying (spoken so often by the cattlemen) that there is nothing deader than a sick sheep; but I would like to ask, is there anything deader than a cholera hog or a cow with Virus X?

I would like to impress upon the farmer that the sheep is not the dumb, delicate animal as we have all heard them pictured, and usually by the man who didn't have the "know how," but rather that the sheep is the most necessary of all animals to man's daily existence, and that it plays a very necessary part in our everyday economy. We know the lamb supplies our table with one of the most nutritious meats that is recommended and enjoyed, not only by the well, but the sick, and in the latter instance it has no substitute.

We know that wool is the source from which the best clothing is manufactured, and the by-products, which are many, supply more branches of industry than the by-products from any other animal; and when we consider this fact, we can see why the sheep industry is a necessary part of our economy. When it suffers, the effects are reflected in many branches of both industry and agriculture.

I don't see how I can be too strong in my plea to the farmers in the farm flock states, not only to recognize their responsibility, but do their part to come to the aid of this important industry. I would like also to have them promote the idea to those around them, and remember that the word *motion* represents two-thirds of the word *promotion.*

While we are rebuilding our flocks, let us ever be conscious of the importance of improving our flocks. In other words, buy better quality ewes and by all means, use nothing but a pure-bred ram.

Sheep offer the best prospects of any species of livestock for a good net return on your investment. I am sure we all want a good country, a good state, and a good community to live in, but we must do our part to make it good and I don't think we would go amiss to humble ourselves to a prayer that the Creator may continue to bless this, "The Land We Live In."

Soil-heating cable for electric hotbeds comes in 60-foot lengths for use on a 120-volt system and 120 feet for use on 240-volt systems, and shorter lengths should not be used.

The Christian View of Life

By REV. J. D. ROBINSON

For all practical purposes one is no better Christian than his view of life permits him to be. In Proverbs 29:18 we read, "Where there is no vision, the people perish." Life out of focus is at best only a fractional view. Let us, then, endeavor to look upon life through Christly eyes.

As a basis for our thought about the Christian life, suppose we think of its ultimate development in personality, and of the Divine as the Supreme Personality. This is an inevitable position for those who are followers of Christ. Truly for those who would be more fully consecrated to Christ and his cause personality is the most sacred thing in the world. Such a view takes due knowledge of the physical, mental, social, and spiritual aspects of life.

These elements are found in the life of Jesus. When he speaks of the lillies of the field one thinks of his understanding and appreciation of natural realm; when he says by their fruits ye shall know them one realizes his practical approach to the problems of life; when he speaks of God as a spirit one gets a new insight into the fundamental reality of life; when he says be perfect or God-like in character one is given an ideal toward which to strive. So, in the Man of Galilee, we find the verities of the Christian life.

Jesus' principles were most profound, yet simple enough to meet the need of any seeker after life and truth. Love is the dynamic of the Christlike life. It is also the supreme paradox. Jesus emphasized being by believing; knowing by doing; saving by giving; loving by serving; living by dying. The lure of the Christian way of life is its mystery. It begins with God and interprets the whole of the universe in terms of the Divine view. It works creatively within the realm of personality and is the leaven which shall hallow and spiritualize all that is sacred and worthwhile in life.

Therefore, we recognize the purpose of God running through the whole of human life. This gives our work a divine meaning. Our hearts are open to hope, faith, and love. Thus, we see through Christly eyes and are not disobedient to the heavenly vision.

OUR OWN TELEPHONE QUIZ

Here in America We Have
ONE TELEPHONE FOR EVERY FIVE PERSONS

What would you guess the number to be for Great Britain . . . France . . . Spain . . . Russia?

The Answers Are:

Great Britain . . .
1 telephone for 12 persons

France . . .
1 telephone for 21 persons

Spain . . .
1 telephone for 62 persons

Russia . . .
1 telephone for 125 persons

This is another powerful example of how much more good the American economic system does for us than any other system does for any other people.

The Independent Telephone Industry is proud to play its vital part in furnishing this service which contributes so much to our American standard of living—the highest the world has ever known.

Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company

Rose's 5-10-25¢ Stores, Inc.

A Southern Company by Southern Men

OPERATING 126 STORES
IN FIVE SOUTHERN STATES

You Are Dealing With Home People When You Trade at
ROSE'S 5-10-25c STORES

ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

Will the Poage Bill Pass?

Reprinted from
The Davie Electric Membership Corporation's Newsletter
The Conductor

What part should our Electric Co-op play in the rural telephone program?

There is seldom a day passes without some of our members inquiring about the possibility of getting telephone service and whether or not their Co-op is likely to provide the service.

We feel that it would be of interest to a lot of our members to know just as much as we know about the rural telephone program.

The Electric Cooperative cannot at this time borrow money for the building of telephone lines. However, there is at present a bill before Congress, introduced by Senator Poage of Texas, which would set up funds from which the rural people of the U. S. would get telephones. As we understand this bill, it would make money available at long term low interest rates to the independent telephone companies, cooperatives, or mutual associations for the purpose of financing the improvement, expansion, construction or acquisition of telephone lines, which would give rural people adequate telephone service.

We understand that these funds will be made available through the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington, D. C. This does not mean, however, that your Electric Membership Corporation could borrow money for this purpose. It appears at this time that in order to borrow money, for the purpose of providing telephone service, it will be necessary to organize as a telephone Cooperative. This would be done along the same line as our Electric Cooperative was organized. Such a Cooperative would of course have its own directors, manager, offices and personnel and conduct its business and operations separate and apart from your present Electric Cooperative.

At the present time, we are of the opinion that the Poage bill will pass and the money will be made available. Therefore, we believe that our members who are interested in telephone service should be thinking about the matter and discussing it among themselves, to see whether or not they want to organize their own telephone cooperative or make an attempt to persuade their local telephone company to extend service to them by taking advantage of the loan funds made possible under the Poage bill.

Now it may appear to a lot of you, and did to us at first, that it would be unnecessary and a duplication of effort to establish another cooperative. Why not let the electric cooperative which is already a going concern handle it? Let the members pay their electric service charges and telephone charges together; let the same men and trucks maintain the lines, etc. Sounds good, doesn't it? Well, at first glance it does appear to be the logical thing to do. However, upon closer examination and study of the matter we find the construction, operation and maintenance of the two services are so completely different that they could not be satisfactorily handled through the same organization. In fact, about the only similarity between the two services is that both use poles and wire, and even these are vastly different in size and type. The only person working for the Electric Cooperative who could take over a telephone job would be the girl at the counter, and then she would be lost because telephones don't have meters and the members would have nothing to fuss at her about.

To a vast majority of us, telephone lines mean a line of poles with two wires on them. Under the N. C. Utilities Commission you can only connect light telephones to one circuit. If this Cooperative started out of Mocksville with enough telephone wires to connect all its members it would take 1,150 wires.

In addition to the Poage Bill, which has not yet become law, the REA Cooperatives have, in order to encourage rural telephone lines, offered to the telephone companies the privilege of using their poles for telephone lines, wherever it was possible for them to do so, without interfering with the electric service. This within itself presents a lot of problems, such as low wires, overloading poles, service interruptions, etc.

It will be of interest to all of us to watch the developments on the Poage Rural Telephone Bill. Take advantage of it and secure telephone service through it if we so desire. Your Electric Cooperative, its Board of Directors, management and personnel stand ready and willing to do anything within their power to assist you in securing telephone service.

WHAT IT MEANS To Be a Member of YOUR REA COOPERATIVE

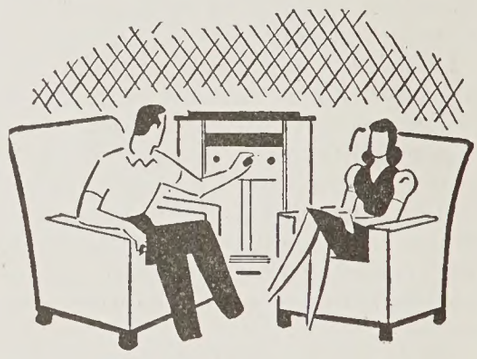
● NON-PROFIT SERVICE. REA cooperatives are organized for service to their members, not for profit to investors. This means service to you at cost.

● CONSUMERS WILL OWN SYSTEM WHEN PAID FOR. The cost of any electric system, whether owned by a power company or by a co-op, eventually must be paid for out of the customer's pockets. But in a co-op, when the consumer-members have once paid for the system it belongs to them jointly, and they have the benefit of lower rates.

● NO PERSONAL LIABILITY. All co-ops are incorporated under State Law. No member is personally liable for the repayment of any part of the Government loan nor for any debt or obligation of the co-op. Your property cannot be attached to pay the debts of the co-op.

● DEMOCRATIC CONTROL. Every member has an equal vote in the control of the co-op enterprize. This is real democracy.

● IT'S YOUR COOPERATIVE—SUPPORT IT! It is the duty of everyone to protect his own property—to see that it prospers and makes its way. Get behind your organization and make it live.



A turn of the radio dial brings news, entertainment and market and weather reports that mean dollars to the farm family.

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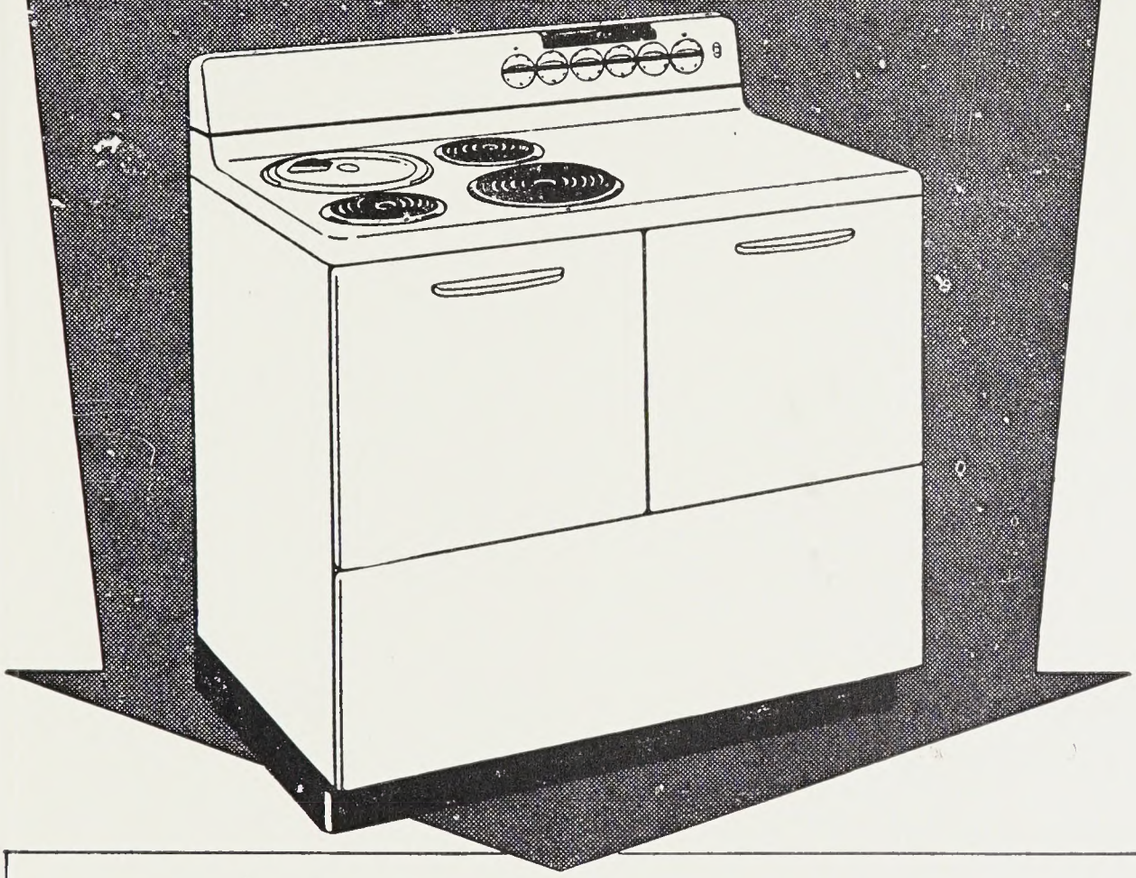

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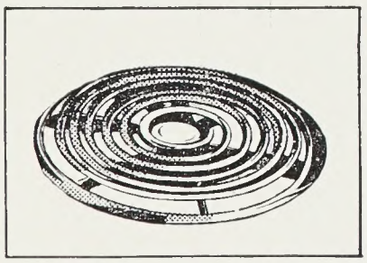

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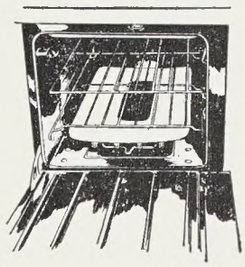

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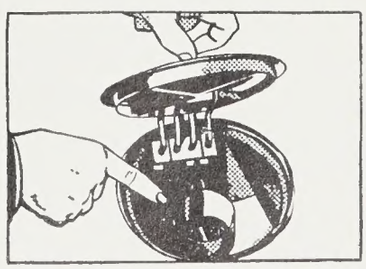

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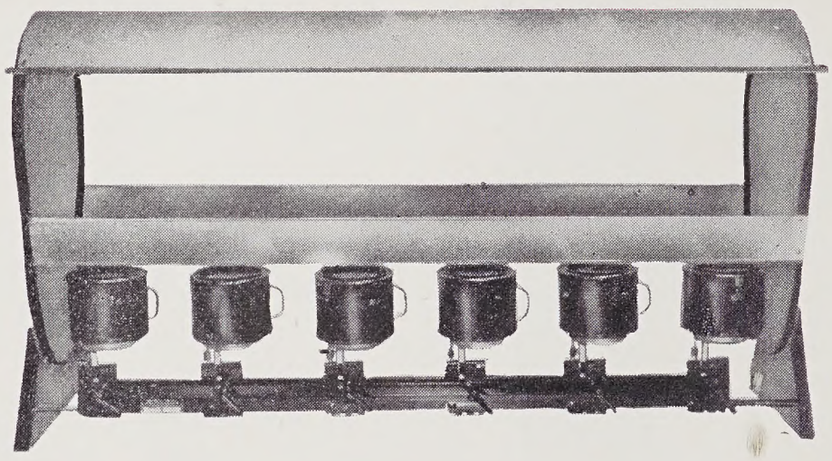

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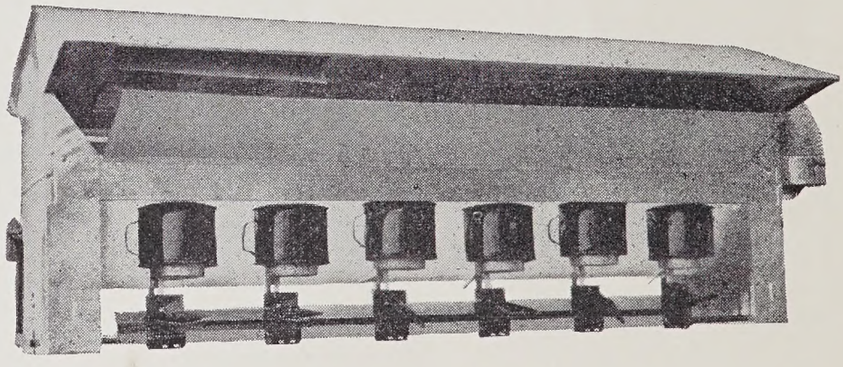

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